The Middletown Transcript

VOL. XL. NO. 38 MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1907. PRICE THREE CENTS

The Fearful Facts From Maine!

Crime Rampant in Prohibition Stronghold---Why Don't the Reformers Reform Maine?

After reading the rhapsody of rot, and declamatory abuse effusively furnished by the committee to promote Speakeasies; perhaps it will interest the public to read the actual facts without fanciful exaggeration.

We give these leaves from real life as it exists where prohibition has had its longest and fairest trial.

From the Portland, Me., Express, September 9, 1907.)

THE COURT OVERFLOWS WITH DRUNKS

The Municipal Court room was unusually crowded this morning, all the available seating capacity being taken up before the opening of court. The dock was filled from end to end with respondents charged with intoxication, and the overflow was taken care of in the seats reserved for witnesses. Many of the respondents were old offenders whose faces have appeared so often in the dock that, as Recorder Whelden said this morning, he was tired of seeing them. They are no sooner out of jail than they are brought in again for a fresh sentence, and it would seem from the nonchalance with which man of them receive the decree of the court, that they would rather live in jail than anywhere else. One man who was in court the last of the week and was permitted to pay a fine instead of being sent to jail, on condition that he would never again appear before the court, was in the dock again this morning and the recorder lost no time in giving him 90 days.

Although John McDonough denied committing an assault on his friend Sears he admitted that he was intoxicated and could not account for having in altercation with him, but the testimony of officer Thompson and also of Sears, who was present in court, showed that the assault was brutal and unprovoked, and the respondent was found guilty on both charges, his sentence being $10 and costs for assault, and $3 and costs for intoxicating.

CHILD OF 12 DRUNK

The case against Maurice Herman was also continued until Sept. 11, and bail set at the same amount. It is probable that besides answering to search and seizure, Herman and his wife, one or both, will be charged with having given liquor to a minor. The search and seizure at Herman's house was a result of the arrest of a 12-year-old girl little Margaret Logue yesterday afternoon, who when she had sufficiently recovered from the effects of liquor, as to be able to speak, told the officers that the liquor was given her by Mrs. Herman. County Attorney Connolly was so indignant when he heard the story, that he immediately made out a search warrant for the Herman house, and Officers Scott and Craig who visited the premises, found two jugs of liquor and beer and arrested Herman. Herman at first denied that his wife had given the child liquor and said she must have stolen it, but later both husband and wife accused each other of the act. It will be remembered that this little girl's sister, Julia Logue, 17 years of age, was in court a short time ago for intoxication and is now out on probation. The liquor which Julia imbibed, was obtained in the same place.

(In Augusta, Me.)

NABBED THE GIRLS

Police Break Up a Vaudeville Performance at Togus, Monday Evening

In response to a telephone massage from Togus last evening which stated that some young fellows and girls were out in that vicinity conducting themselves in a way that was not exactly within the limit of propriety, City Marshal Fletcher and Deputy Marshal Parmenter went out to look the matter up.

The place where the alleged exhibition was going on was in the locality known as the "snow plow," and near the Smith house, and on arriving there the officers found the girls, but the boys had skipped.

Two girls named Mary O'Brien, aged 20, and Marcia Crummett, aged about 23, were arrested for being drunk and disorderly and were brought into the city. They will be given a hearing at the municipal court this morning.

The Monday morning budget of business at the municipal court included four cases, all of which resulted from arrests for drunkenness. The prisoners were Charles Seeley, of Augusta, who was given 10 days on the hill, and Frank Baker, of Gardiner, and Charles Jones and Charles Hassan, of Alna, each of whom was fined $5, and all paid.—Kennebec Journal, Augusta, Me., Sept. 10.

PORTLAND, MAINE

There were 10 respondents in the dock this morning to answer to the charge of intoxication before Judge Hill, and, all were given the usual sentences. Several of the respondents who endeavored to plead their cases were given kindly advice by Judge Hill, who informed them that in any and all cases where the court found that requests for leniency from prisoners charged with intoxication were deserving of any consideration they would be honored, and all those entitled to the leniency of the court would receive it.

HAD IT BY THE NECK

Talk about your wet cities! Did you see that intoxicated individual making his uncertain way up Harlow street Sunday forenoon? He had a good-sized load. As that was not uncommon it didn't compel attention as another feature did. He also had a "long-necker" and every few steps, he'd stop to connect with the "red eye" that the Sturgis deputies had overlooked somewhere. The last seen of him he was heading for Valley avenue, the bottle still clutched to his breast.—Bangor News.

BIDDLEFORD, ME., HAS OVER 100 SPEAKEASIES

In commenting on a recent exposure of conditions in Biddleford the Record of that city makes the following editorial comment:

THE SENTINEL'S EXPOSE

The Record was surprised upon taking up the Waterville Sentinel this morning, to find the expose of the rum situation in Biddleford. It was not expecting anything of the kind and had no intimation that any Sentinel man had been here on such an errand.

The Record has repeatedly stated the conditions as being just as the Sentinel found them, except that when the tenement dives and kitchen barrooms are included 100 places where liquor is sold is altogether too low an estimate.

And he tells the readers of the Sentinel just how things are in Biddeford, just what we all know them to be. He does not exaggerate. There is no occasion to. He tells the truth and tells it mildly at that.

If the citizens of this community desire to promote drunkeness, general lawlessness and the sale of liquor to boys the conditions in Maine tell them just how to do it.

That is the National University of Prohibition and we are giving its educational report.

A Vote For Prohibition is a Vote For the Speakeasy.

"EVERY DAY I am more and more impressed with the great advantages of being a graduate of Goldey College," writes a former student who has tested FOR YEARS the school's methods and systems of instruction. $5,000,000.00 earned yearly by former students.

150 GOLDEY GRADUATES WITH ONE FIRM

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THE INTELLIGENT AND BETTER CLASS of students attend Goldey College—the class that insist on getting the BEST THERE IS in a Commercial and Shorthand education. 700 students the past year from ten States and the West Indies. Write to-day for the 64-page illustrated catalogue—a very interesting book.
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EAST MAIN STREET
OPPOSITE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK.

I HAVE THE LARGEST, FRESHEST AND CHEAPEST LINE OF

Confections

TO BE FOUND IN MIDDLETOWN.

LOWNEY'S CHOCOLATES
IN LARGE QUANTITIES.

Large Assortment of Fine Chocolates at 25 Cents. These Candies cannot be bought in this town at this low figure.

MIXTURES from 10c to 40c per lb
Toys, Nuts and Figs

Fruit Cake, Pound Cake, Lady Cake and Mixed Cakes

Fresh Bread, Pies, Cakes and Doughnuts Daily.

PAUL WEBER'S BAKERY
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

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Fourth and West Sts.,
Wilmington, Delaware.

A first-class private school with courses of study for college [illegible]. Fifteen [illegible] thorough instruction. Endowment [illegible] is reasonable. [illegible] gymnasium in [illegible]. Graduates enter leading colleges [illegible]. begins September [illegible]. For illustrated [illegible]alog, address

Herschel [illegible]orris, A. M., Prin.

REGISTER'S ORDER.

REGISTER OF WILLS OFFICE,
NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DEL., April 15, 1907

Upon the application of Mordecai T. Gibson Administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo of Mary G. Hutchison late of Appoquinimink Hundred, in said county, deceased, it is ordered and directed by the Register of Wills that the Administrator aforesaid give notice of granting of Letters Testamentary upon the estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such Letters in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the estate to present the same, or abide by an act of Assembly in such case made and provided; and also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in THE MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, a newspaper published in Middletown, Del., and to be continued therein two months.

Given under the hand and seal of (SEAL) office of the Register of Wills aforesaid, at Wilmington, in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written.

FRANCIS M. WALKER, Register of Wills.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary were in due form of law granted unto the undersigned on the Fifteenth day of April, A. D. 1907, and that all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased must present the same, duly attested to the said Administrator on or before the Fifteenth day of April 1908, or abide the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

MORDECAI T. GIBSON,
Administrator.

Address, Martin B. Burris Esq.
Middletown, Delaware.

For NEAT and BEST JOB WORK Apply to This Ofifce

DELAWARE COLLEGE

Delaware College has just had the most successful opening of its long and varied history. The encouraging conditions of last year in respect to number of students and quality of their preparation have been surpassed to a surprising degree. More than sixty boys have entered the Freshman class, the largest number in the history of the institution. What is more satisfactory than the number, however, is the generally excellent preparation which these students have received in the high schools of the State. This improvement is most noticeable in mathematics. Few of the candidates have been conditioned either in algebra or plane geometry, and several have presented certificates in solid geometry and trigonometry. In English, the preparatory work has not been so satisfactory, but an improvement is noticeable even here, showing that the standard of the work done in the public schools of Delaware is gradually rising. The superintendents and teachers are to be congratulated on the very satisfactory showing made this year by candidates for entrance to the State College.

The large number of entering sudents is rather remarkable in view of stricter requirements for entrance which have gone in force this year. In her requirements Delaware College is but one and four-tenths points below the standard of the Carnegie Foundation. The only college of the South on the Carnegie list is Tulane University of New Orleans.

The new students represent almost every section of the State. Wilmington, as one would expect, sends the largest number. Several towns in the State send more than one student. Five students come from Newark, three from Lewes, four from Dover, two from Greenwood, two from Clayton and two from Delaware City. Other towns represented are Kirkwood, Port Penn, Seaford, Bridgeville, Townsend, Harrington, Georgetown, Smyrna and Elkton. The greater number of students enter the Engineering Courses, the Civil and Electrical Engineering Courses leading. In consequence of the large increase in the number of students, the Engineering Department will be severely handicapped by lack of room and of materials and machines for practical application. An Engineering building with thorough equipment is surely one of the pressing needs of the college.

Aside from this pressure on the resources of the Engineering Department, every department of the college is better prepared than ever to do good work. The increasing funds have served to strengthen greatly the efficiency of the institution. The Agricultural Department has profitted most, as it seemed to be most in need. In addition to the farm which was bought last spring, large additions have been made to the equipment for agricultural purposes and the instructional force has been enlarged. The number of students in Agriculture is already considerably larger than last year, and the College is now prepared to give both theoretical and practical instruction. The farm is in excellent running order, several crops having been raised this summer. Students will learn of course the most approved methods of preparation of the soil, planting and harvesting of crops.

A change has been made this autumn in the Military Department. Lieutenant Stayer, of the 23d Infantry, takes the place of Captain McCaskey, who has been assigned to Fort Logan, near Denver, Colorado. The successful record last year will no doubt be surpassed under the impetus of so large an addition of students to the battalion.

The condition of the College in general is highly gratifying to the alumni and other friends of the old institution. Its needs are great. The most pressing of these seem to be an engineering building, with laboratories, drafting rooms, and shop, thoroughly equipped with modern and approved apparatus and a much larger fund for general expenses. The funds from the United States Government must be used for stated purposes; from our own State the College hopes sometime to receive an income which will enable it to care satisfactorily for those needs which do not come under the provisions of Federal acts.

GEORGE B. SHAW'S VIEW OF AMERICA

"The woman is intellectually, 'the better man' in our country," I suggested.

"There are interesting things about the American woman. She does really believe in enjoying herself. She has no conseience."

"None at all?" I inquired.

"No. She comes over here and deliberately sets out having what you call 'a good time.' There is a very curious movement here. For a long time we have had complaints of the American woman. If you read our novels which profess to deal with society, and our social articles or listen to the conversation of men about the American woman, you will find there are two complaints always recurring. One is that she has no conscience, which makes her a very hopeful social phenomenon, and the other is that she has no sex. I don't profess to know why other people say this. I think, of course, the American women will probably get rid of all this intellectual discursiveness and this power of interesting herself in all manner of things when she gets educated by living in a really civilized country instead of that hopeless, provincial, colonial place on the other side of the Atlantic. But as she throws off all that intellectual discursiveness and that second-hand stuff she gets out of books and centres herself more and more on herself and her immediate feelings, she will probably get a conscience, and she will also get what English people call sex." That of course is a very doubtful advantage, because the tendency of the English woman is to have too much sex. It is because she eats too much. I dont know what the American woman eats," added Mr. Shaw interrogatively.

"We have much better food over there than you do here—more vegetables and a great deal of fruit." I explained.

"Well, the English women, of course, say that you don't know what eating is, and that you have bad complexions but that appears to me to be a little," said Mr. Shaw gallantly. "You certainly know how to take care of yourselves, but, of course, we are now talking about American women who command money. The actual mass of American women are simply slaves. The exploitation of women in America is a horror; it is hideous."—Interview with G. B. Shaw in the *Cosmopolitan*.

PUTS IT UP TO SHERIFF

Biddeford City Council Urges George O. Athorne to Enforce the Liquor Law

To George O. Athorne, Sheriff of the County of York:

The City Council of the City of Biddeford respectfully represents that by special acts of the legislature the government elected by the voters of Biddeford has been deprived of all authority to enforce the laws relating to the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors as follows:

First, That in 1893 all authority formerly exercised by the Mayor and Aldermen of Biddeford relative to police was revoked and delegated to a board of police appointed by the Governor of the State.

Second. That in 1895 the citizens of Biddeford were deprived of the right to elect constables.

Third, That in 1897 all constables, city marshals and police officers in other cities and towns were deprived of authority to enforce the prohibitory law in the City of Biddeford.

Fourth, That as a result of such special legislation the authority to enforce the said laws is wholly vested in the Governor of Maine, said board of police and the Sheriff of the county of York and his deputies.

Fifth, That the said law is now, and has for years past openly, notoriously and flagrantly violated in the City of Biddeford.

Sixth, That the report of the Chief of Police for the last fiscal year shows 422 arrests for intoxication and 73 for assault (nearly all the latter being due to the effects of intoxication) amounting to about 500 arrests from the effects of liquor and but 10 arrrest for the violation of laws prohibiting its sale.

Seventh, That on May 14, 1907, the city council represented to the Board of Police the conditions which exist and earnestly requested said Board to adopt measures as would close the illegal resorts and prevent the sale of intoxicating liquor.

Eighth, That the Board of Police, in reply thereto, while denying the conditions to exist as represented, still admitted the law to be violated to some extent and said it was unable to prevent such violation.

Ninth, In conclusion the Board of Police gave that hackneyed suggestion which has been worn threadbare by fifty years of use by evasive and unfaithful officers when attention has been called to their non-enforcement of the prohibitory law, viz, that private citizens procure the evidence, make complaint before the court and assume the role of prosecutors, or in other words, do without pay the work that the officers are paid and sworn to do.

Tenth, That the several members of the city council have neither the time, means nor inclination to do police duty and thereupon it requested the Board of Police to qualify a man to be selected by the city council, he to be paid by a special appropriation to be made by said council in addition to the regular police appropriation, that the officer, so appointed should devote his time to the enforcement of the prohibitory law in the city of Biddeford in such places and against such persons as such Board should be unable to reach.

Eleventh, That the Board of Police failed to reply to said request or to offer any reason for its non-compliance with said request.

Twelfth, That two of your deputies in this city are known as special liquor deputies and have each drawn from the county treasury during the last fiscal year about $1000 for the alleged enforcement of the prohibitory law.

Thirteenth, The results obtained by you and your deputies from out of the city when you or they have come unannounced to Biddeford justifies our belief that your local deputies and the police force of Biddeford are not making that earnest, conscientious effort to enforce said law which is contemplated by the statutes.

You are therefore respectfully requested to adopt such means as will thoroughly and impartially enforce the provisions of said law in the city of Biddeford.

Boycott in Biddeford—Full Measure Demanded

This boycott is aimed at rum-sellers, alleged druggists and others, who are giving short measure.

It is claimed that these rumsellers are not selling bad whiskey at good money prices, but that they are handing out the stuff in bottles that are an ounce or two short in measure.

Pint bottles are handed over the counters and bars that hold a scant 14 ounces and half pint bottles that not more than 6 ounces instead of 8 can be squeezed into.

Patrons of these joints declare they will not submit to this imposition, that it is bad enough to have to put up with washing fluid and other poisons in the shape of whiskey, for which they are called upon to pay gilt-edged prices, without having the measure cut down two ounces on pints and half pints.

For this reason a boycott has been organized or is shortly to be organized against the short measure artists.

The new boycott had its inception in the lower part of the city, where regular and frequent patrons of the joints have banded together, or are about to band together in an iron clad agreement to patronize no place where short measure bottles are used. They will demand that full measure be given for their money or they will transfer their patronage to rumshops that give eight ounces for a half pint and 16 ounces for a pint. They declare they are sick of being robbed.

With a well directed boycott aimed at them and carried out some of the joint keepers would be forced to turn their signs to the wall.—Biddeford, September 11.*

Augusta, Maine

The lineup at the Tuesday morning session of the municipal court indicated that the Monday night harvest by the police was quite a fruitful one, as the early morning roll call found six in waiting. The first detachment answered to the names of David Munn, Joe Reddy, James Holmes and William Richardson, all of whom were in for drunkenness, and the sentence in each case was $5 or 30 days. Munn paid but the other three were minus the needful and went up on the hill. The other two cases were the O'Brien and Crummett girls who were pulled in Monday night on account of their antics out in the Togus district. The charge was drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and as both admitted that they were guilty they were given a sentence of 15 days in jail.—Kennebec Journal, September 11.*

Portland Drunks

Fourteen drunks and four search and seizure cases made up the Monday's record of the Portland police court.—September 9, 1907.*

DRUNK AND INSOLENT

William Robinson Gets Off Easy in Saco Court on Promises to Dust

William Robinson was arrested by the Saco police yesterday afternoon on a charge of being a tramp and begging from house to house. He had got filled up with whiskey and entered a house down Beach street way where he demanded that the woman folks feed him.

In court this morning before Recorder Grant Robinson had a rather hazy recollection of his actions and pleaded guilty, promising to get out of town if he were given a chance. Recorder Grant decided to suspend sentence on the strength of the man's promise.*

Waterville, Maine

Five appeared before the judge of the municipal court yesterday morning to answer to the charge of drunkenness. Four paid their fines and costs and the other was committed in default of payment.—September 10.*

A VISIT TO COUORADO SPRINGS

MR. EDITOR:—I see that you have promised your readers an account of my trip to Colorado Springs to attend the annual reunion of the old 15 P. V. C. held this year at the home of our Commander General William J. Palmer, "Glenn Eyrie," about six miles from Colorado Springs. You know that we took the trip at the invitation of the General and solely and wholly at his expense. Owing to an accident it was impossible for him to come to Philadelphia, so he asked us to come to him and hold the reunion at his castle, and generously proposed that as the trip was made to please him it should be at his expense, and promised that it should not cost us a cent from the time we stepped on the cars at Philadelphia till we stepped off the cars again at Philadelphia on the termination of the trip.

There were plenty of men in the army who loved their Colonels and there were plenty of Colonels who loved their men but only one that I ever heard of that loved his comrades enough to take out of his pocket seventy thousand dollars to pay for a trip, that they might come to see him, not only to comfort, but even in luxury. We—that is, the survivors of the Regiment in Philadelphia and vicinity—assembled at the headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic in Philadelphia, 5th and Chestnut streets. There was a large crowd to see us off, comrades who could not go, ladies, wives and daughters of the comrades who were going, officers of regiments, who wanted to see the regiment that their Colonel thought enough of to spend so much money on, citizens and reporters, lady reporters at that.

We left there at 3.30 P. M., marched to the Public Buildings where we posed for a picture, then on to Broad Street Station where we found a special train of five Pullman cars, two dining cars and a baggage car. We found the Pullmans very comfortable, they were the large sixteen section cars, two of us in each section, that is, thirty-two (32) in a car considerably larger than the ordinary passenger coach to which I think they allow sixty (60) passengers, so you see we had plenty of room, each pair of us had two seats, one to sit on and one to put our coats or packages on, as well as plenty of room to stretch out our limbs in comfort. Our special train started out at 4.30 P.M., and about 7 o'clock we had a very fine dinner, just after we had passed Lancaster, Pa., and let me say here that I fully believe what I have heard stated, that the dining car service on these roads is the finest in the world, much finer than any hotel. In our case they did their best for several reasons they said—they wanted to please the General, they wanted to please us and they considered that it would be quite an advertising scheme, as we came from twenty-five different states and would naturally when we got home tell those we talked with of our handsome treatment by the railroad officials of the different routes. The General told them to spare no expense in making his boys comfortable, and they said the service they gave us was as good as money could procure—they could do no better. About 11 o'clock or as much earlier or later as each couple desired, the porter of the Pullman made up our beds and we turned in but did not succeed in doing much in the sleeping line, too much noise and jarring and a tendency on going round a curve to turn you over onto your nose. Went through Pittsburgh about 2 A. M., and took on two more Pullman cars with about seventy (70) more comrades. Sunday, August 18th, got up about 5.45 A. M., just as we got to Newark, Ohio, then on to Columbus, Ohio. Did not get my breakfast till about 9.30 A. M.; luncheon about 2 P. M., and dinner in Union Depot, Chicago, Ill., about 5 P. M., very hot and uncomfortable. As we were to stop over here awhile my mate and I took a walk to get some fresh air and cool off preparatory to our night's ride; fell in with an old Pennsylvanian who was glad of a chance to talk with men from his old state. Got off on our start for Denver at 9 P. M., found our berths already made up so turned in at once. Monday, August 19th, all hands reported great improvement in the matter of sleep, getting a little more accustomed to the jolting, I suppose. Went out about 6.15 A. M., eastern time, and after toilet preparations got breakfast about 7.30 A. M. There are ample arrangement in each Pullman car for toilet purposes—four stationary wash stands, soaps and any amount of towels always ready and no restrictions as to the number used—if you merely want to wash your hands at any time you have a clean towel and it is not again used by anyone till after it is laundried; the same with the bedding, you have 2 clean sheets and 2 clean pillow cases every night for each man, though he can't very well sleep on more than one pillow. Stopped just at breakfast time a few minutes at Chariton, Iowa, —about 335 miles from Chicago. The country here appears more like Pennsylvania, more hilly, the houses in this western country seem to be very low, mostly one and a half stories, said to be on account of high winds. I should not like that feature I think.

We have a nice air but feels as if it could be hot again this P. M. We are a little more than half way to the Springs the road not nearly so dusty as yesterday, the road yesterday appeared to be bellasted with sand and our fast moving train made it fly, making it very uncomfortable at times. There seems to be a great many cattle in some parts of to-day's travel. The folks here seem to be in the height of hay harvest. The Burlington Railroad which we are on now, is a nice smooth road, said to be the finest in the country, but I can't vouch for the truth of that. Our car is named "Oyceda." Have just stopped at Oscola, Iowa, quite a town, but nearly every house or store one or one and a half stories high, a few two and three stories but very few, bungalows they call them. Can't build them higher on account of the wind and they plant rows of trees close to the houses and close to each other as wind breaks, not a very enticing feature to strangers. I should think this a better farming country than Indiana or Illinois for grain producing. The corn in the latter states is not nearly as good as in Delaware, but in Iowa it looks about on a par with our own crops of that grain. There are ricks of hay and grain both wheat and oats, with canvass covers staked out over them to protect them, buildings are far apart so the farms must be very large. Our boys (the farming portion) seem to think that if the folks east who want to come west to farm, would work and live east as they do here they could do perhaps as well where they are without the trouble and expense of coming here. There are lots and lots of oats out in the field still unstacked. Their hay and grain seems to be chiefly put in ricks, though some is stacked, but there is not so much grain in the field as there was further east. This western country must be a great cattle country, there are a great many wells and pumps out in the fields, a good many of them are wind mills but again owing to the prevalence of high winds, you find the derricks very low indeed, we would think in our country that they were too low to catch any wind at all. One thing this western country don't believe in is fences, except line fences. Where we are now is quite as hilly a country as Pennsylvania, still one and a half story houses. They say these houses are not hot in the middle of the day and that you soon get used to the high winds, possibly it is so. I have heard that you could get used to anything even hanging. This road appears to be built on a level—sometimes on a bank away up above the face of the country and again down in a deep cut,

CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.

TRACES ANTHRAX BACK TO BIBLE

Veterinarian Dawson Gives Farmers First Authority For Disease

DOVER, DEL., Sept. 17.—Dr. Charles F. Dawson, the new head of the State's veterinary department, has filed a paper with the State Board of Agriculture here which is having the effect of not only transforming the legal and customary method of disposing of cattle, dead of the fatal anthrax, but he has set the doubting farmers to reading the Bible.

The State Board has all kinds of trouble with farmers who not only will not notify the authories or dispose of their dead animals, but who doubt that there is such a thing as anthrax. Their neglect has caused whole communities, inhabited by man and beasts, to become infected with these germs, which never die except when administered a death-dealing poison or lotion. Dr. Dawson begins by ordering the farmers to look into their Bibles. This they are doing and becoming convinced.

"The disease is as old as human history," says Dr. Dawson in his address. "Moses records it in Exodus 9: 9." Here Dr. Dawson stops and in order to prove his assertion the farmers have to get down their Bibles. The passage, following the description of the sudden destruction of the cattle of the Egyptians when they would not let the Israelites go, says, in this particular verse:

"And it shall become small dust in all the lands of Egypt, and shall be a boil breaking out with blains upon man and upon beast, throughout all the land of Egypt."

A reference to the veterinarian authorities here verifies this as an expert description of anthrax. It is as Dr. Dawson says, "an acute infectious disease of plant eating animals, caused by a microbe (on the dust) which enters the circulating blood and by multiplication therein causes rapid destruction of blood and the death of the animal."

Anthrax is immediately recognized upon man by its breaking out in boils or malignant carbuncles.

"It was formerly very destructive to human life, as well as to animals," says Dr. Dawson's circular to the farmers as he proceeds. "Nowadays, thanks to our increasing knowledge of sanitation, its ravages are confined to the brute creation, as a general thing. In 1617, near Naples, 60,000 people are reported to have died from anthrax. In San Domingo, in 1770, 15,000 perished in a period of six weeks.

"The method advised comprises the moment the animal is known to be sick as determined by the use of the thermometer.

"Remove the animal to the burial lot and tie it near the place it is to be buried, to save handling and scattering the infection. When it dies, dig a grave. Then saturate the animal with kerosene and set it afire. By means of ropes tied around the fetlocks, turn the animal, saturate the other side and fire that, also the soles of the feet. (Of course this will not destroy the animal.)

"When every hair has been burned off, dissolve a one-pound carton of chlorinated lime in sufficient water to make a fluid that will just pour from the cup. Fill the nostrils with this, also the mouth and eyes, which should be pried open with a stick dipped in the solution. Saturate some cotton or rags and plug up the nostrils. Turn the animal into its grave. Sprinkle the ground with this solution and shovel in the earth on which it has stood."

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 14th, 1907

HERBERT Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, has just returned from his vacation, which he spent in Connecticut, and is prepared to begin his winter campaign against illegal trusts and in the interest of legitimate corporations. "We intend to take up eight branches of investigation," said Mr. Smith to your correspnodent. "These will be steel, lumber, waterways, coastwise and the canal and inland waterways, tobacco, cotton exchanges, farm implements, that is the International Harvester Company, and patents on agricultural implements." The investigations which have been conducted by the Bureau of of Corporations have resulted in the prosecution of the Beef Trust, which, through a legal technicality, fell short of conviction, but which, it is hoped, has proved a warning to the packers; and the conviction of the Standard Oil Company and its sentence to pay a fine of $29,000,000 or just a little less than three-fourths of its profits for last year. The Bureau of Corporations does not conduct prosecutions, as that branch of the work belongs to the Department of Justice, but it makes very thorough investigations and when it discovers violations of the law it reports them to the Department of Justice which is Uncle Sam's firm of lawyers, so to speak.

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There is no division of the Government more cordially hated than the Bureau of Corporations. It is hated by the Standard people, by the Beef Trust, by the Steel Trust, and the Lumber Trust, by the International Harvester Company and all other institutions and corporations which object to being prosecuted when they violate the anti-trust and the anti-rebate laws. It is so cordially hated that J. P. Morgan's daily paper devotes at least one editorial a week to making fun of the Bureau and the Commissioner and to condeming its work and methods. There are other people in the United States, the great army of consumers, for instance, who love the Bureau for the enemies it has made and they are not likely to take much stock in the editorials and garbled news stories attacking its work. James R. Garfield was the first Commissioner of Corporations and then Mr. Smith was his assistant. When Mr. Garfield became Secretary of the Interior, after having demonstrated his great ability to the President and to all unprejudiced observers in the former position, the President promoted Mr. Smith to the head of the Bureau because he regarded its work too important to be entrusted to a tyro, and Mr. Smith had shown marked ability under Mr. Garfield. And Herbert Knox Smith has made good, to use the Presidents own words.

***

A singular instance of misrepresentation attends the disposal of the New Foundland fisheries question. Practically all the London papers are giving the full credit to Sir Robert Bond, the New Foundland premier, for the decision to send the controversy to the Hague for adjudication. The fact is that the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador at London, first suggested the idea of arbitration to Secretary Root when Mr. Reid was in Washington last winter. Secretary Root thought well of the idea and upon its receiving the hearty approval of the President, Mr. Reid returned to London to endeavor, by every proper diplomatic method, to bring it about. Diplomacy in London is a somewhat peculiar affair and Mr. Reid employed all the methods known to the most skilled. His entertainments were the most lavish, his wines of the finest. He entertained the nobility and even royalty, and finally he established his position as "such a good fellow" that it was practically impossible for "the powers that be" to refuse his request. Now Sir Robert Bond, who well knows that there is little equity in the contentions of New Foundland, sought by every possible means to prevent the case being tried at the Hague and Mr. Reid's skillful diplomacy defeated him. Now that Sir Robert has been signally defeated, he is going around saying that he was responsible for the whole thing in a manner which reminds one of a certain once popular picture of a Thomas cat, who, having been almost annihilated in a fight with a rival, remarks, "Did you see me get the best of him?"

***

When it had been finally agreed to send the controversy to the Hague, it became necessary to complete a modus vivendi to control the taking of fish until the Hague Tribunal shall have rendered its decision, that is an agreement on the points in dispute to cover only the intervening period. Sir Bobert insisted that the Americans should not use purse seins, that they should not take fish on Sunday and that they should not employ New Foundlanders as members of their crews. Mr. Reid conceded the first two of these points and Great Britain agreed that the American skippers might employ New Foundlanders, provided they took them on board outside of the three mile limit which is as far out to sea as New Foundland's authority goes, under the terms of international law. Now Sir Robert is engaged in denouncing the modus and has even threatened that New Foundland will not observe its provisions. The situation is strikingly like that of the San Francisco authorities who threatened to disregard the terms of the treaty between the United States and Japan. However, the San Franciscans were brought round to see the situation from a reasonable standpoint, and presumably Great Britain will be able to subdue her recalcitrant child.

FOR SALE—20 fine farms in St. Georges hundred, from $1200 to $16,000. Any size farms 10 to 300 acres, some fine homes and well located. Also several farms in Kent County Md., I also have $25,000 to loan at 5 per cent.

GEO. W. INGRAM

The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

—AT—

Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware

—BY—

T. S. FOURACRE.

LONG DISTANCE 'PHONE NO. 37.

Entered at the Post Office as second-class matter

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., SEPT. 21, 1907.

GARBLED INTERVIEWS

"It is almost impossible for the casual observer or the uninformed citizen to realize to what extent the Local Option Law has aided and improved the town of Centreville, as well as Queen Annes county.

"In a recent issue of the *Every Evening*, published at Wilmington, Delaware, a most degrading and insulting picture of the condition of affairs in this county under our present Local Option Law was published. The article contained interviews from a number of Centreville's best citizens, but in every case the statements were so exaggerated as to divest them of even a grain of truth. This matter was written by a paid representative of a whiskey ring of the State of Delaware. His mission to Centreville was to secure data to be published broadcast in the interest of the whiskey fight now on in the State of Delaware, consequently he did not hesitate to make any one whom he might interview say in print what best suited his purpose. This matter was placed in the *Every Evening*, together with a large number of other papers throughout the State of Delaware, at advertising rates, consequently should be given only what credence it is worth.

"There are plenty of people here to day who will testify that the condition of Queen Annes county, as well as her capitol, Centreville, is greatly improved, both morrally and financially, since the Local Option law went into effect. It is true that occasionally someone is willing, for the sake of the dollar, to sacrifice reputation, liberty and children, and trample under foot the high moral standard which Centreville now enjoys, by dispensing illegitimately liquors. But we are glad to state that in every case the law deals with such culprits quickly and effectively. The saloon has proven a curse to the people of this county, and the county as well, and it is a curse to the State of Delaware. The fight is now on in Delaware, and the election, which is to decide for or against license, will take place in the near future.

"May the efforts of those who are laboring faithfully to obtain Local Option Law for the State of Delaware be crowned with success, and may the saloon and its consequent iniquities be banished from the land."—*Centreville* (Md.,) *Observer*.

THE NEW SLAVERY

The New Zealand Supreme Court, according to a cable despatch scarcely noticed, has carried to its logical extreme compulsory arbitration provided by the statutes of the colony for over ten years past Under this law, as every one is now aware, questions of wages go to the courts. They hear all that is to be said on both sides, work going on, subject, as to wages, to the final decision, and when the court decides what the wages are, both parties, employer and employed, must accept it.

As long as wages were rising and the decisions advanced wages this was easy. The employer had property. He had to go on with his business. He could be fined if he paid or tried to pay less than the legal rate. But the tide has turned. Wages are no longer rising. In a dispute over wages between meat packers and shippers the slaughtermen struck. The court decided against them. They refused to work at the new wages. The court fined them $25 apiece. They refused to pay the fine, and had no property on which an attachment could be made.

The only alternative was to imprison them if they refused to work and would not pay their fines. The court below divided. The case was appealed. The Supreme Court holds that these men can be imprisoned. This establishes the principle, as far as New Zealand is concerned, that the labor which enters an arbitration is bound as much as the employer. Neither remain free to act. One must employ and the other must work, each under penalty. The Supreme Court at Washington held in the seaman's wages case that while the exceptional conditions of shipping contracts permitted their enforcement by imprisonment, in ordinary work such a provision would be slavery and was forbidden by the Thirteenth Amendment. In New Zealand compulsory arbitration has brought compulsory work, akin to slavery.

A VISIT TO COLORADO SPRINGS

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE]

so I suppose this must be rather a rough country where the road runs. It is a rolling hilly country but no high hills or mountains. Further on we struck some pretty steep hills that Pennsylvania would find it hard to beat. 9.45, we are now at Preston, quite a place but so far as I can see even the stores are few of them higher than one and a half and two stories. In fact, I see none higher and plenty only one story high. This country is full of hay ricks, some of them protected by canvass or wooden roofs, most are unprotected. Here we are stopped again at Pacific Junction, quite a place but still all low buildings. 2.15 P. M., just had dinner as we got to Council Bluffs, train halted on bridge as we crossed the Missouri river for us to have a view of it, quite wide but seems to be full of sand bars and not very deep. We are now stopping at Omaha, Nebraska, have yet 533 miles to go, how does that sound alongside of 52 miles to Philadelphia? Omaha is apparently a large town but sticks to low buildings. At 3.30 P. M., we are crossing the North Platta river which is very wide but looks to be very shallow and full of sand bars. 4.22 P. M., stopped at Lincoln, Nebraska, evidently a very large city. Got out and walked around. 7.45 P. M., had supper, whilst eating it stopped at Hastings, Neb., this is quite a large town. August 20, routed us out at 4-30 A. M., western time, 6 30 eastern time, had breakfast at 5 o'clock. Now near Brush, Col., this seems to be a cattle country exclusively. I see no crops, little bits of shacks for the cattle men and no buildings at all, that I see, apparently a very rough and poor country, don't see how it feeds stock but it does however. Not a tree in sight, to me it would be dreary in the extreme. I should be apt to cry with the boy "I want to go home." Here is a corn field at last, first I have seen, and now a good many clusters of trees, seems to be more of a farming community, more hills, more and better buildings and some crops. 8.45 o'clock eastern time, they say we are near Denver, have just passed Derby, last town before getting to Denver, there is quite a stretch of mountains off to the right. 7 o'clock eastern time, we are just running into the suburbs of Denver, it is certainly a big city, here we were met by a reception committee who put us in sight seeing trolley cars and showed us over the city, spending a good part of the morning at it. It is a large city indeed, with many fine buildings but not many of them very high considering the size of the city. We are 5000 feet above sea level here. Left here at 12 noon eastern time, arrived at Colorado Springs about 5.30 eastern time, were met by the Grand Army Post and a big crowd of citizens, had button hole bouduets for us. Marched up to the Antlers Hotel, the finest one in the place, where we were welcomed to the city by the Mayor in a warm and hearty address. There are 25,000 strangers here, tourists who have taken possession of the rooms of the hotel that were intended for us and only 100 can be accommodated here, the balance, about 175, going to the College Dormitories, where we are very comfortably housed. All however take their meals at the hotel, the ball room having been handsomely and patriotically decorated as a dining-room for us during our stay. Our sleeping quarters are about a mile from the hotel but that does not amount to anything as we are furnished with all the car tickets we want to use. I slept poorly as it takes me sometime to get used to a strange bed. Wednesday, August 21, after breakfast formed in line and marched to trolley cars provided with guides and off we went on a sight seeing trip, and a fine trip it was, over to Maniton to the Springs which tastes very much like soda water. This is a great health resort as well as a pleasure resort. They can't give you a bathing suit and send you into the surf to bathe but they hire you a burro or donkey and send you riding into the mountains. The place and surrounding country was crowded with people hunting health or pleasure or both. These places, especially Maniton, remind me of our watering places and pleasure resorts east. Many of the side shows or attractions are similar. Of course the riding takes the place of bathing. Off we go again up the mountains to Mount Cutler, part of the time we walked as a change. It was certainly grand and beautiful, there are lots of towns laid out and buildings of all kinds in the course of erection, some with canvass walls, some frame, some brick. One multi-millionaire is building a hundred thousand dollar house way up here in the mountain. There is a very fine Casino, Zoo gardens, gentlemen's clubs, riding and driving clubs, parks and a Bureau of Information, grounds handsomely laid out, and lots of these health seeking people riding horseback or in carriages or walking about. A man by the name of Stratton, now dead, had a beautiful park which still goes by his name. He made his money in the gold mines here, he was not a miner but a carpenter who located some mines and was very successful, and after a time sold his gold mines to an English syndicate for eleven million dollars and rewarded his agent who sold them for him, with a commission or fee of $900,000. With the money from the mines he layed out and improved "Stratton Park." This afternoon we had a great time. General Palmer whilst he knew that we had once been as well drilled a regiment as it was common to find, also knew that at this late day we were only "has beens," so told the citizens that we would not parade for them but the citizens claimed that the General was theirs and as we were the General's they had a right to have a gook look at the boys who followed their General Palmer, so they insisted on a parade and gat it, too. After a long delay caused by the breakdown of the General's automobile, and the time spent in sending it back and getting another we at last moved off, but in the meantime a thunder gust had gathered and broke over us whe not more than half our route had been gone over, we got a good wetting and so did thousands of ladies, gents and children who were there to see the Palmer Regiment. This delayed the trip to the General's castle and part of the program had to be cut out. I forgot to say that there is no military company here, so they hunted up a big crowd of Grand Army people to act as our escort and head the parade accompanied by the band, and our part of the parade headed by the General in his automobile. I have read, as many have, the phrase, "strewing their path with flowers," but I always confined it to bridal processions, but the ladies and children showered splendid flowers in the General's automobile, filling it to overflowing and also covering the ground over which we marched. Just about evening we took carriages and rode out to Glenn Eyrie, the General's home, a splendid place about six miles from the Springs. I understand it required eighty two-horse carriages to put us all there. These waited and brought us in again after the banquetting was over. It was about 2.30 A. M., when I got to bed, The banquet was a grand affair. We went to it one road and came back by another road which the General had built and given to the public. It (the banquet) was held in the General's book room, a very lofty ceiling and large enough to seat about 275 of us at table, with a space curtained off at one end and where was a screen on which at short intervals were shown pictures, both stationary and moving, but largely moving pictures. There were some comics, but most were military or else views of beautiful scenery, some parts of the General's estate. One very realistic picture was the holding up of a four-in-hand stage coach by highway robbers, the shooting, stabbing and killing was certainly like the real thing. Music all through the banquet by an orchestra stationed in a gallery at one end of the room. Shortly after we had assembled in the dining-room the General was carried in on his chair attended by his nurse and his two little nieces, and placed at the head of one of the tables and about half way up the room. A handsome cut glass loving cup three feet high and said to have cost a hundred dollars was presented to the General and accepted by him in a few words of thanks. Thursday, August 22, one half of our party are out sight seeing, the other half including myself, are resting at the hotel. I started to go to the grand concert to which we were invited, but it rained and drove me back, and I found Boyd Cleaver late of Port Penn and vicinity, waiting for me at the hotel, having seen my name in the paper. Friday, August 23, got off early in the day on a trip to Cripple Creek gold mines. In the evening we had a business meeting in the College Chapel, at which the General presided. Each received a souvenir in the shape of a fine glass loving cup with the emblem of the Regimental organization blown in the glass, the gift of Comrade Fry. Saturday, August 24, took carriages for the high drive over the road the General built. Sunday, August 25, a good big bunch of us went to the First M. E. Church. We had a first class patriotic sermon. This P. M., we took carriages and drove out to "Glenn Eyrie" to bid the General goodbye. It rained some and kept us indoors part of the time, so we did not get to see very much of the place. His manager informed me they had thirty men engaged in taking care of the place. There are about two hundred acres in the grounds immediately attached to the Castle, but the estate extends about twelve miles and contains about 50,000 acres. The General presented each of us with a picture of Glenn Eyrie. In the evening Mr. Boyd Cleaver called and bid me good-bye. I forgot to say that Mr. and Mrs. Cleaver and a Mrs. Smith from Mississippi called Saturday evening and spent the evening with us, that is with Mr. Simeon Lord formerly of the Port Penn Piers and myself. Monday, August 26, a party went up Pike's Peak, as I have a slight cold I decided not to go.

About 2.30 P. M., we formed in front of the hotel and marched near the depot where we waited till the General arrived with his family in his automobile to bid us good-bye, after which we gave him three cheers and marched on to the depot and went aboard our train, and about 3.10 P. M., pulled out for home, and arrived in Philadelphia about 8.30 A. M., Thursday morning, August 27. In conclusion I would say a few words as to the climate of Colorado, which is beyond praise for those who have throat diseases or lung trouble. H. W. PHARO.

COST OF NEWSPAPER

The increased cost of printing paper type, machinery, and everything which enters into the cost of producing a newspaper, has caused many papers to advance their rates—either for subscriptions or advertising—the last to do so being the Pittsburg daily Post, which on Monday raised its price from one cent to two cents a copy. Many western weeklies have advanced from $1.00 to $1.50, while others have added 25c. As a matter of fact, no good newspaper can be produced at $1.00 a year, without an immense subscription patronage, which very few possess, and without drawing heavily from the advertising profits.

Indeed, it is likely true that most county papers could not exist without the help of job printing, a branch of the printing business which should have nothing to do with helping out the publishing side. Every newspaper should have sufficient subscription revenue to come somewhere near paying all expenses, allowing a good portion of advertising receipts to stand for profit. That this is not the actual experience of country publishers, has long ago become an established fact; therefore, the advance in subscription rates, at the present time, represents a tardy expedient toward self-preservation.

Some papers are adopting the cash in advance plan, while others are increasing advertising rates, and still others reducing the size of the paper, or using a cheaper grade, in an effort to keep the expense total under that of receipts. Very few papers are enlarging, or making extensive improvements, at the present time, and some who are doing so will likely have a dearly bought experience within a few years.

SALES TO TAKE PLACE

WEDNESDAY, September 25th, 1907.—Administrator's Sale of Stock, Farming Implements, Household Furniture, etc., of the late C. W. Flintham, in Middle Neck, Cecil Co., Md. W. D. Bradford, Administrator. Joseph M. Armstrong, Auctioneer.

CHESAPEAKE CITY ITEMS

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Foard left for New York last week.

Bennett Savin, of Wilmington, visited his parents last week.

Miss Elsie Karsner spent several days last week in Philadelphia.

James McCoy spent several days last week with Clayton Ellison.

Mrs. Bennett Steele was a visitor in Elkton one day last week.

John Williams, of Wilmington, is spending a few days at his home.

John P. Evans, of Elkton, was a visitor in town one day last week.

Mrs. Susan Beaston, of Wilmington, has been visiting Mrs. Maria Griffith.

Mrs. Miller, of Baltimore, was the guest of Mrs. R. A. Harriott last week.

Miss Nannie Wright has returned to St. Agnes Seminary, Mt. Washington, Md.

Miss Catherine Laws has returned to Baltimore, after a visit with relatives here.

Miss Gertrude Shipley was the guest of Rev. and Mrs. S. M. Perry last week.

Several from here attended the tournament at Cecilton last Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Delmar Smithers and daughter Elizabeth are spending sometime at Belair.

Mrs. Cayott Beaston and Miss Lionne Beaston are visiting relatives in Washington.

Miss Gough has returned to her home in Baltimore, after visiting her sister, Mrs. John Hudson.

The Sunshine Society held a meeting at the home of Mrs. Waitman Smithers last Thursday evening.

Miss Elise Ingram has returned to her home after spending several weeks with Miss Elsie Carsner.

Mrs. Edward Montgomery and son William, of Baltimore, are visiting her sister, Mrs. Z. T. Cooling.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Scanlon and Miss Minnie Bowers, of Wilmington, visited Mrs. William Borem last week.

A dance will be given at Spa Spring pavilion on Wednesday evening, September 25, instead of Tuesday evening.

Stanley Steele, of Wilmington, has been spending some time with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Steele.

Mrs. Lizzie Barwick and Warren Barwick have returned home to Philadelphia, after spending several days with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Bouchelle, Master Taylor Bouchelle, Mrs. Maria Griffith and Mrs. Susan Beaston spent Sunday with Mrs. Martha Rhodes.

A sociable for the benefit of Back Creek Neck Sunday School will be held at the home of Mr. John McKeown, on Friday evening of this week.

CURRENT PRICES

MIDDLETOWN GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. B. FOARD.

Wheat—No. 1	.95	Corn—	
No. 2		Yellow, shelled	72
Timothy Seed $3.00		" cob	72
Clover Seed lb .15		Oats	60

MIDDLETOWN PRODUCE MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY W. T. CONNELLEE.

Eggs, per doz	24@26
Country Butter, per lb	26@32
Creamery Butter, per lb	36
Lard, per lb	11½@14
Live Chickens, per lb	16@20
Potatoes	40

Women's Shoes...

Our Women's Shoes are not made by cobblers. They're made by men who have spent their lives learning HOW shoes SHOULD be made.

Every little line, every little curve, is the result of study and patient experiment.

That's why when we give you a pair of them and drop your money in the cash drawer, we have that contented feeling that comes to every dealer who gains a satisfied customer.

Lippincott & Co
Wilmington, Del.

306-314 Market St.
9 East Third St.

WE GIVE THE SPERRY GOLD TRADING STAMP

SECURITY
SECURITY TRUST & SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
519 Market St. Wilmington, Del.

Capital (full paid) $600,000 00
Surplus 600,000 00

Authorized to act as Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Agent.

Allows interest on Deposits. Loans Money on Mortgages and other good Securities.

Attends to the Management of Real Estate and to the Collection and Remittance of Rents, Interest on Securities and Dividends on Stocks.

Rents Boxes in its Burglar and Fireproof Vaults.

Keeps Wills without charge

Correspondence solicited.

OFFICERS:

Benjamin Nields, President.
James B. Clarkson, Vice Pres.
Jno. S. Rossell, Sec. & T. Officer
L. Scott Townsend, Treasurer.

ADMINISTRA[TOR'S SALE]
—OF ALL [THE]

Personal Property!

Of the late C. W Flintham, on the Flintham Home Farm, in Middle Neck, Cecil County, Maryland,

Wednesd'y, Sep. 25, '07

At 10 o'clock, A. M.,

The following described Personal Property, to-wit:

9 HEAD OF
Horses and Colts

No. 1—Captolia, sorrel mare, 6 yrs. old.
No. 2—Jeanett, brown mare, 8 years old, with colt by her side.
No. 3—Charlie, black horse, 11 yrs. old.
No. 4—Midnight, black horse, 8 years old.
No. 5—Purnell, bay horse, 12 years old.
No. 6—Artie, bay mare.
No. 7—Sadie, sorrel mare.
No. 8—March, bay colt, 2 years old and a very promising colt.
No. 9—Totts, bay filly, should make a good one.

Will give a full description of horses on day of sale.

4 GOOD
Milch Cows

These are young Cows and good ones.

30 Head Good Stock Ewes

HOGS.—3 Brood Sows and a lot of Pigs. One Boar Hog and 12 Fattening Hogs, will be sold by the pound.

Lot of MEAT, consisting of Hams, Shoulders and Sides, and a quantity of Lard.

Farming Implements:

Three farm wagons, all in good repair: one mill dearborn, one buggy, one truck wagon with springs, one road cart, one dearborn pole, one land roller, 1 Bickford & Huffman grain drill, nearly new; 1 Deering binder, 3 hay riggings, 1 hay rake, 1 clover seeder, 1 garden seeder and cultivator, 1 corn planter, 1 phosphate distributor, 2 mowing machines, one nearly new; 1 grain fan, 1 corn sheller, 1 grindstone, 2 wheel cultivators, 5 hand cultivators, 3 two-horse plows, 3 three-horse plows, 2 one-horse plows, 1 set beam and peas, 1 Spring Tooth harrow, 1 Twin harrow, 1 grass seeder, 4 barn shovels, 2 one-half bushel measures, 1 set double carriage harness, 2 sets single carriage harness, 1 carriage pole, 1 dearborn pole, 1 set of power horse clippers, 3 sets wagon harness, 12 sets plow harness, 10 work bridles, 12 work collars, three, two and one-horse trees, shovels, hoes, hedge knives, chains, post dogs, bramble scythes, forks, small cider press, one section ladder, 27 feet; one short ladder, 2 cross cut saws, lot of corn knives, and many other articles usually kept on a well conducted farm. One gunning skiff, and one No. 12 shot gun.

Household Goods and Kitchen Furniture:

Consisting of feather beds and mattresses, springs, bed steads and bedding, wash stands, hall, stair and bed room carpets, mattings, 6 small parlor chairs and one rocking chair, lot of dining room furniture, one desk, 2 Baltimore heaters, 1 couch, 1 morris chair, 1 rocking chair, large lot of dishes and jars, 1 large cook stove and 1 small cook stove, lot of cooking utensils, 2 tubs, 10 milk cans, 1 refrigerator, lamps, lot of meat barrels, 2 kitchen tables and benches, 2 kitchen rockers, 6 dining room chairs and 1 buffet.

Terms of Sale CASH

W. D. BRADFORD, Administrator.
JOSEPH M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.
E. E. MARSH, Clerk.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1907 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT BLACKBIRD, WATSON'S STORE
SEPTEMBER 14th and 28th, 1907,
From 1 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

AT FLEMING'S LANDING,
SEPTEMBER 12th and 26th, 1907,
From 1 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

AT DELANEY'S,
(DAVIS' STORE)
SEPTEMBER 9th and 23d, 1907,
From 1 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

JOHN BEITH,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

M. BANNING,
DEALER IN FINE
GROCERIES!

You will find with us a large supply of fruits and vegetables coming in fresh every day. Also a large line of choice cakes and crackers. Here are some of the cereals which are very appetizing and delicious for breakfast when one does not feel like eating much: X-cel-o, with this large package you receive two premiums: then the jumbo package of Sanitas Toasted Corn-flakes, also the Quaker Wheat Berries, Puffed Rice and Oatmeal and many others.

We have a large assortment of pickles, preserves, peanut-butter and etc.

Satisfaction of goods guaranteed.

M. BANNING.
Middletown, - - Del.
Phone 60.

NOTICE!

Middletown, Delaware, March 5th, 1906
Having rented the business stand of the late John W. Jolls, in connection with the Grain business, I am now prepared to furnish my customers and the public with the best grades of Coal, Wood, Lime, Feed, &c. I respectfully solicit a continuance of your patronage at the stand of the late John W. Jolls, Railroad Ave.

S. B. FOARD.

Lumber and Coal
YARD
G. E. HUKILL
Middletown, Del.

White Pine, Yellow Pine, Hemlock and Cypress. All kinds Building Lumber, Shingles, Lath and Pickets. Mill Work of all kinds in stock and to order. Building and Agricultural Lime. Woven Wire Fence, Wover Picket Fence, Barb Wire and Plain Wire.

Best veins of
HARD AND SOFT COAL

1907 TIME TABLE 1907

The New Iron Steamer **Clio**

Captain E. E. TRUAX,
WILL LEAVE
Odessa for Philadelphia
AND RETURN FROM
Arch Street WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA,
AS FOLLOWS:

ODESSA	SEPTEMBER		PHILA
Monday	2	Tuesday	3 1.30 pm
Thursday	5 6.30 pm	Friday	6 4.00 pm
Monday	9 11.00 am	Tuesday	10 6.00 pm
Thur'd'y	12 12.00 noon	Friday	13 11.00 am
Monday	16 3.00 pm	Tuesday	17 12.30 pm
Thursday	19 6.00 pm	Friday	20 3.30 pm
Monday	23 11.00 am	Tuesday	24 6.30 pm
Thur'd'y	26 12.00 noon	Friday	27 11.00 am
Monday	30 2.00 pm		

Comfortable accommodations for Passengers. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saloon and Private State-rooms.

FARE, - 50 CENTS.

Grain, Fruit and Stock Freighted at Reasonable Rates.

☞ Attention given to the Careful Handling and Prompt Delivery of all consignments.

For information in regard to Freights apply to

F. B. WATKINS, Manager,
Odessa, Delaware

WILLIAM W. ROSE, Clerk.

During August
$8 A DOZEN PICTURES FOR $5
Plantium Photos
CUMMINGS,
THE PHOTOGRAPHER
307 Market St., Wilmington

WHO WANTS A
TRUCK FARM?
178 ACRES

At Railroad Station, only 6 miles from Middletown. Price only $3,000.00. 148 acres tillable, balance wood and branch. 8 room dwelling, stable, granery and other outbuildings, land suitable for truck and small fruis. Cannery in sight of farm. Price only $3,000.00. Terms $1,800.00 cash, balance at 5 per cent.

Apply to
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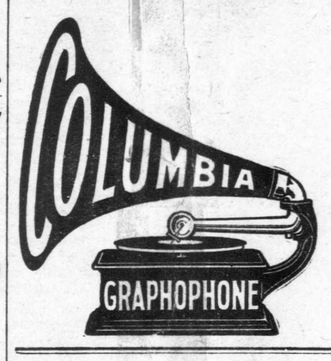

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MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

An appeal to the pride of the owner of a home

Everyone who owns a home is anxious that that home shall make the best appearance possible. Two things are necessary to produce satisfactory results in painting and varnishing a home:

First—A satisfactory color scheme.

Second—Paints, varnishes, stains and enamels of such good quality that they not only give the exact color effect required, but are sufficiently durable to keep up the attractive appearance of the house in spite of the wear and tear of living in it.

These are offered by the *Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes.* The Sherwin-Williams Co. not only make every kind of paint and varnish used for a house and the best quality of that kind, but they make suggestions for the selection of colors, varnishes, stains and enamels, so that any given idea can be carried out, and carried out with the best materials.

You should see to it that when you buy paints and varnishes for your house, or any part of it, or when you give an order to your painter for any painting and varnishing you want done, that Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes are purchased.

In large work it is always best to have a practical painter; but there are many little things about the house that you can readily finish yourself by using Sherwin-Williams ready-to-apply paints.

Come in and have a little paint talk with us. Now is the time to "brighten up" your home for the long winter months. We can tell you the best product to use for any purpose you may have in mind and secure complete finishing specifications for you from The Sherwin-Williams Co., if you desire them, for special work. Our line of Sherwin-Williams Products is complete and we are in a position to take the best care of your paint and varnish requirements.

The Middletown Transcript

Mails Close as Follows.

Going North—7.20 a. m., 10.05 a.m., 3.50 p.m., 5.45 p. m. and 9 p. m.
Going South—8.00 a.m., 4.15 p. m., and 9 p.m
For Odessa—7.5.0 a. m., 8.30 a. m. 11.30 a. m., 4.50 p. m.
For Warwick, Cecilton and Earlville 9.20 a. m, and 4.45 p. m.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., SEPT. 21, 1907.

Local News

HORSE SHOEING.—Plain 75c cash. Satisfaction guaranteed.
J. C. GREEN.

FOR SALE—One good Grain Drill, can be seen at the residence of F. J. Pennington.

Country Lard Wanted. Will pay the highest cash prices.
ARMSTRONG'S MEAT MARKET.

Up-to-date dental work at moderate cost. Dr. Johnson, Middletown.

Country Lard Wanted. Will pay the highest cash prices.
ARMSTRONG'S MEAT MARKET.

Wide-awake and no pain—either in extracting or filling teeth. Dr. Johnson,

Houses and all kind of Buildings moved on short notice at reasonable prices.
Z. T. BRADLEY,
Middletown, Del.

Gold Crowns, Bridges and Platework made in my own laboratory. Dr. Johnson.

Unclaimed Letters—The following list of letters remain unclaimed in the post-office for the week ending Sept. 12th: Mr. Robt. Cross.

WANTED.—Ambitious worker your section to represent large factory. Salary $15 weekly. Good opportunity for advancement. United Mfg. Co., 1033 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

After October 1st the Library hours will be: Tuesdays, 3.30 to 5; Saturdays, 3 to 5 and 7 to 8.30 P. M. The Library will be open on Tuesday evenings to the pupils of the public schools only, and no books will be exchanged except those belonging to the pupils.

FOR SALE—20 fine farms in St Georges hundred, from $1200 to $10,000. Any size farms 10 to 300 acres, some fine homes and well located. Also several farms in Kent County Md., I also have $25,000 to loan at 5 per cent.
GEO. W. INGRAM

Watch for our Fall opening anouncement of Millinery. Suits, Skirts, Waists, Coats, Furs, Corsets, children goods and everything ready made for ladies', misses' and children. A. FOGEL.

The Woman's Missionary Society of Forest Presbyterian Church will hold a sale of the old and new all day and evening, Saturday, October 5th. There will also be a supply of cake, pie, biscuits and other light things for sale.

Mrs. Fogel will spend next week in New York selecting a large stock of Millinery. We have engaged two expert Millinery's to copy hats from imported models, which we will display at our Opening. A. FOGEL.

The will of Richard T. Cann, late of Kirkwood, admitted to probate last week, leaves the entire estate of about $200.000 to his children and grandchildren. Mr. Cann was one of the biggest landholders in Delaware, owning 26 farms, comprising about 3,500 acres, mostly in Red Lion, Pencader and St. Georges Hundred and had heavy holdings of railroad shares and bonds.

Invitations have been issued to the wedding of Miss Madeline Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Vandyke Smith, of Philadelphia, to Dr. Robert Alexander Comegys, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Alexander Comegys, of Middletown. The wedding will take place in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Broad and Master Streets, Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, October 5, at seven o'clock. Dr. and Mrs. Comegys will reside in Smyrna.

"Anent the articles that are being published in the Wilmington papers to the effect that people from Cecil county go to Newark and buy the groceries, Mr. William Evans, who has been the station agent of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company at Newark for the past seven years, stated recently that in all that time he did not believe he had seen seven cents worth of groceries carried into Cecil county from Newark by the people who came there for wet goods.

Mrs. Effie M. Lambert, of Seneca Castle, N. Y., will be in Middletown on Sunday, September 29th, and will make an address in the M. E. Church in the evening at 7.30 o'clock. Mrs. Lambert is State Secretary of the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union and State Organizer of the Y. W. C. T. U. of New York. She is a speaker of marked ability, and delights all who hear her. Her subject is not yet given but it will be on the line of temperance. Come and hear Mrs. Lambert and help the temperance cause. A collection will be taken to help pay expenses.

Announcement of the discovery of an antitoxin that will kill diphtheria germs in the human organism within the short space of three minutes has been made at the Ohio State University by Professor Blylle, physiological chemist, as the result of an exhaustive technical and inetricate series of teste. The discovery is accredited to Theodore Wolfarm a German chemist, now living in this country. The antitoxin was given tests in hospitals and private practice before announcement of its discovery was made. It is applied by infusion and can be used in any quantity on the youngest patient.

Mr. W. H. Anderson, Superintendent of the Local Option Work of Maryland, made an address in the M. E. Church last Sunday evening. The church was filled with those who are interested in Local Option Work and many who are not so interested, but who went simply to hear a first-class address on the subject. The latter class were not disappointed, hearing as good as they expected to hear, while the Local Option people were delighted with Mr. Anderson's talk. His points were well taken and anyone who heard him, will find it very, very hard to believe any of the printed matter which the license people are paying to have put in the daily and weekly papers.

What does it matter what a store has to offer the public if the public doesn't know about it? That is the point in advertising. A store may offer the most attractive values, and an excellent service in many ways, but if the public is not made acquainted with these facts that store is sure to lose by its neglect. Trade that is worth having is worth asking for and in these days of business competition the store that has something to offer that is really desirable must let the public know about it. The successful merchants are those who "let the public know" or in other words advertise their goods. The "failures" are those who wait for the public to find it out as best they can.

A MISERABLE HABIT

When one finds he is out of sympathy with his town, and can only say a good word for it coupled with an apology, he ought to get out. Many people fall into a sort of unconscious habit of growling. But it's a miserable habit. Such people make of themselves just a dead weight, while, of course, they imagine themselves particularly independent. The individual has about all he can do to get along under his own loads and he wants help and encouragement from those going his way, and who are identified with him in interest. So with the town. It has its interest to care for, and it needs all the pluck, all the emergy, all the cooperation and helpfullness its citizens can bring to bear. Every man is a part of his town. The town embraces the fortunes, and in some measures at least takes on the character of the man. So loyalty to one's town is no more than loyalty to one's self, and this loyalty is in the line of all well shaped human nature. Therefore, it is right to say that the man who does not stand up for Middletown is in some ways dwarfed. There is something wrong about him. His fellows will pass this judgment upon him and the chances are that while he may add to the discomfort of others, he will not escape making himself unhappy.

DEATH OF JOSEPH ROY JOLLS

Joseph Roy Jolls, the 14 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Jolls, died in the Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Sunday evening, following an operation for appendicitis. His illness dated from Monday, when he was stricken with stomach trouble which grew worse until Saturday when the family physician ordered the child to Philadelphia to undergo an operation for appendicitis. Mr. and Mrs. Jolls, their boy and Dr. C. A. Ritchie left Middletown at 3.30 o'clock Sunday morning for Philadelphia. At 7 o'clock in the morning the operation was performed, and eleven hours later the little patient expired. The remains were brought to Middletown and the funeral took place from his parents' residence Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The funeral was a large one, much sympathy being shown the bereaved family and many were the handsome tokens of flowers received. Revs. G. P. Jones, F. H. Moore and A. E. Clay had charge of the services. Interment was made in Forest Cemetery, the pall-bearers being six of his young class-mates at school: George Hukill, Irving Roberts, Benjamin Denny, Alfred Connellee, Benjamin Gibbs and Irving Brockson.

COLORED PEOPLES CAMPAIGN

A strong campaign among the colored people against license has been planned. Rev. John H. Hector, known as "Black Knight," is one of the speakers already secured. He is considered one of the great men of his race. He was in the war, was five times wounded, knew General Grant, and is said on one or more occasions he held the General's horse. He is perhaps the greatest and most effective colored orator in the world. He has a forcible and telling way of putting things. He and his work were highly commended by the late Miss Frances Willard in a letter to Lady Somerset.

He will speak in Dales M. E. Church, Middletown, Sunday, September 22d, at 3 and 8 P. M. The public is invited to attend.

He will speak in the interest of the Anti-License campaign cause at the following places on the following dates: September 21, 3 P. M., Townsend; September 22, 10.30 A. M., Odessa, at Zoar M. E. Church. September 23, 8 P. M. New Castle, Opera House; September 24, 8 P. M., Kirkwood, St. Pauls M. E. Church; September 25, Wiimington; September 26, Delaware City; September 27, Newark; September 29, Wilmington.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS CONVENE

BLACKBIRD, Sept. 17.th —The Sixth Annual Institute of Appoquinimink and Blackbird Hundreds was held in Scott M. E. Church at Blackbird on Wednesday, September 11, 1907. After the opening exercises, which consisted of song and scripture reading, Rev. F. C. MacSorley extended a welcome to the visitors. The response was made by Mr. John A. Latta of Friendship Church. Miss Maggie S. Wilson, of Seaford, then entertained the audience with a talk on "Grading and Grade Work." The morning session then closed. After a lunch, which was eaten on the church grounds, the Institate again convened. Miss Jennie Johnson, primary teacher, then taught the beginner's class. We were then favored by a duett by Mr. John A. Latta and son Edward Latta. After a song by a class of six girls, Miss Wilson conducted a "Round Table" discussion; this was followed by a solo by Rev. F. C. MacSorley. In the absence of Rev. G. P. Jones, of Middletown, Mrs. J. E. Brockson gave a short talk. The Institute then adjourned to meet next at Old Union Church, near Townsend.

A COAL FAMINE PROBABLE

PHILADELPHIA, September 11th.—Anthracite and bituminous operators say that the coal situation is growing serious throughout the State, and it is freely predicted that before midwinter there will be a famine in many sizes.

The supply of water has already become a serious problem in the anthracite region. The Reading Company is compelled to send between 35 and 40 tank cars of water to its collieries daily to keep them in operation. The labor supply has been below normal several weeks. Unless there is considerable rain it may be necessary to suspend operations at some collieries, it is declared.

The labor problem is serious in the bituminous fields of the State. Central Pennsylvania operators are advertising for miners and agents are scouring the country for miners for the Pittsburg district. Both anthracite and bituminous operators are selling coal from stored stocks to supply the demand.

PERSONALITIES

Miss Fannie McCrone has returned to her studies in Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Clara M. Moore is in Auburn, Pa., the guest of the family of Dr. Quail.

Miss Prudence Lewis returned to her studies in Brooklyn, N. J., this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Evans were guests of relatives in Wilmington on Sunday.

Mrs. Grace Fennimore Roberts, of Philadelphia, visited friends here this week.

Mr. Emory Hukill left on Wednesday for Staunton, Va., where he will enter school.

Miss Mary Johnson, of Newark, has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Walter Beasten.

Mr. George I. Lockwood, of Chicago, Ill., is the guest of his mother, Mrs. Adelaide Lockwood.

Miss Hattie Kelley, of Philadelphia, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harry Richards, on West Main street.

Mrs. V. W. Massey, of Wilmington, was a guest at the home of her son, S. E. Massey, this week.

Miss Justine Peverley and brother Mr. Cuthbert Peverley are at Jamestown enjoying the Exposition.

Mrs. Addie Atkinson, of San Francisco, Cal., spent a few days last week with her cousins, the Misses Gill.

Miss Conlyn Eliason, of Baltimore, Md., has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. M. R. Clayton on Cass street.

Mrs. F. N. Davis and children returned home last Saturday, after spending a month with her parents, in Odessa.

Mr. Thomas E. Hurn, who has been confined to his bed for the past two weeks, is improving at this writing.

Mr. E. R. Marker and daughters, Elva and Viola, visited their uncle, Mr. Walter C. Myers, near Millington, on Sunday.

Mrs. E. Willits Pharo and children have returned to their home in Camden N. J., after spending sometime with her parents near town.

Mrs. Louis Armbruster and little son John, of Germantown, Pa., have returned home, after spending two weeks with Miss Lillian Walker.

Mr. Jacob Burstan has resigned the position which he held with Dr. Ostro, of Wilmington, and will leave for New York next week to attend the University of Columbia.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION

The Annual Convention of the Delaware Christian Endeavor forces will be held at Harrington, October 17th and 18th in the Presbyterian and Methodist Protestant Churches.

The good people of Harrington are very enthusiastic about the Convention and are already making careful preparation to give all a royal welcome and lavish entertainment. The stores and business places will be decorated with flags and bunting, putting on a real holiday appearance. The program promises to be unusually strong. Celebrated speakers from different points are to speak on the live issues of the day, besides a strong team of local speakers will add their fund of knowledge to the occasion.

The united choirs of Harrington are rehearsing special music. They will be aided by visiting talent. All the Societies are requested to elect delegates at once and notify Mr. Frank H. Gordon, Harrington, Every local society is most earnestly requested to observe with some special service Sunday, October 6th, as Delaware Christian Endeavor Day and make a special offering for the state work. A yearty co-operation is asked of all that the convention may give a new impetus to the good work all through the state.

Very Cordially Yours,
B. W. KINDLEY, President.

PUBLIC ROAD BUILDING

After having received reports from a number of counties which have been doing experimental work in road-building under the Shoemaker law, Chief Engineer W. W. Crosby, of the highways division of the Maryland Geological Survey last week made the statement that in his opinion the best and most economical way in which good roads can be built is for the counties to do the work themselves, instead of letting the roads to contract. Mr. Crosby's statement is based upon the reports referred to, which show that in nearly every instance where the counties have built roads under the supervision of their own officers the work has been done within the cost estimated by the highways division, while the bids received upon roads advertised for contract have generally been much in excess of the estimates.

STATE BANKING TAX COLLECTED

After a long wait the state has finally received the taxes assessed on the banking institutions in this State. Dr. George W. Marshall has just completed the task of collecting the money and the State is now $15,000 better off than it was before and furthermore it is the first time that the task has ever been accomplished. Several years ago the State levied a tax upon the capital, the assets and undivided profits of the banks doing business in Delaware, but only one, the Fruit Grower's National Bank of Smyrna, paid the tax. At the last session of the legislature there were some amendments made in the law and the State Insurance Commissioner entrusted with the work of making the collection. Dr. Marshall at once went to work. He collected $5,402.57 from the national and $9,946.90 from the state banks.

Rettew Trial Starts Monday

The trial of Horace G. Rettew, former County Treasurer, indicted for the alleged misapplication of $10,000 of county funds, will be called on Monday morning, it was announced in General Sessions Court to-day. The trial of Rettew is the result of his personal inability to settle his accounts with the county. The county will, however, recover the $28,000 alleged to be owed by him. A member of the Levy Court made this statement Thursday but he would not say whether Rettew's bondsmen would make good this sum. Rettew has already turned over to his attorney property valued at $15,000 and the the bondsmen would have to pay only $13,000.

ODESSA

Miss Anna Spicer is visiting her sister at Stokley, Del.

Mrs. A. B. Berry is spending sometime with friends at Viola.

Clayton Templeman, of Cecilton, spent Tuesday with relatives in town.

Mrs. Joseph M. Armstrong spent last week with relatives in Philadelphia.

Harry Rose, of Delaware City, spent Sunday last with his sister, Miss M. Rose.

Miss Lulu Vinyard, of Middletown, visited her aunt, Miss Martha Evans, this week.

Mrs. John Heldmyer returned home on Tuesday, from a visit with friends in Philadelphia.

Miss Florence Berry has returned to Philadelphia, after spending sometime with her mother here.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Swan, of Wilmington, spent Monday at the home of Mrs. William Heller.

Mrs. Elizabeth Slaycom and little son, of Cambridge, Md., is visiting her sister, Mrs. William McCoy.

Miss Margaret McCoy has returned home, after spending last week with friends in Wilmington.

Misses Mary and Helen Townsend who have been visiting friends in Swarthmore, Pa., returned home last week.

Mrs. Alton Stainsby has returned to her home in Philadelphia, after spending last week with Mrs. J. F. Douglas.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Coll, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday at the home of her mother, Mrs. S. Gemminger.

Frank B. Ward, of Philadelphia, is visiting is pending this week at the home of his parents, Harry Ward and wife.

Miss Frances Aspril left last week for Wilmington, where she has accepted the position, as teacher of Friends School.

Harvey Rutledge has returned to his home in Wilmington, after spending several days of last week with friends here.

Miss Katherine Krumm has returned to her home in Philadelphia, after spending the summer months with John Heldmyer and family.

Mr. and Mrs. John Webb, and daughter, Mrs. Charles Dickerson, of Middletown, spent one day of this week as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lightcap.

Mrs. Frank Davis, and sons, Harrison and Frank, have returned to their home in Middletown, after spending a month with her parents, Mr. Harrison Vandegrift and wife.

On to-morrow (Sunday) evening Epworth League services will be held in the lecture room of St. Pauls M. E. Church, beginning at 6.45 and lasting until 7.30. A full attendance is desired.

The Ushers Union of St Pauls M. E. Church held its regular monthly meeting on Tuesday evening of this week at the home of Mrs. A. B. Berry, and a most enjoyable time was had by all present.

CECILTON

Mr. Frank Revelle moved his family to New York this week.

Miss Edna Walkner, of Chester, Pa., is visiting Miss Olive Millikan.

Miss Bertha Coppage, of near Sassafras is visiting her cousin, Miss Mable Coppage.

Ralph Pierce, of Elkton, spent Saturday and Sunday with his cousin, Mr. Albert Watts.

Mrs. George Richard, Miss Leona Yates and brother are visiting relatives in New York.

George Watts, of Townsend, spent one day last week with his brother, Mr. James T. Watts.

Miss Emma Brown spent several days with her aunt, Mrs. W. Woolleyhan, near Warwick.

Mrs. J. A. Smith spent the past week with her daughter, Mrs. Joe Atwell, near Chestertown.

Mrs. Henry Gary and children, of Chesterville, spent a few days with her parents here.

George Millikan, William Jones and George Morgan were in Elkton on Monday attending court.

Mr. J. E. Ferguson, of Chestertown, spent Friday and Saturday with his mother, Mrs. M. E. Ferguson.

Mr. P. L. Steele and wife, of Chesapeake City, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. James T. Watts and wife.

Mr. L. B. Manlove, wife and Miss Gertrude McCrone were the guests of Mr. Robert Snyder and wife on Sunday.

Mrs. George Padley, son George and Miss Mary Freeman spent last Wednesday with Mrs. M. E. Freeman, in Chesapeake City.

WARWICK

Mr. John L. Lattamous was in Smyrna on Tuesday.

Preaching at the M. P. Church tomorrow (Sunday) at 7 45 P. M. The public is cordially invited.

The bay mare of Mr. John H. M. Garner broke her leg on Friday last, Mr. Garner being compelled to kill her.

Mr. T. Bayard Vinyard was a Wilmington visitor on Wednesday.

Mrs. S. D. Wilson spent a few days of the past week in Baltimore.

The Rev. and Mrs. C. M. Cullom visited Mr. and Mrs. John Tarbutton on Tuesday.

Miss Wilhelmina Aiken, of Wilmington was the guest of her parents here on Sunday.

Mr. B. S. Hall has sold his bay colt to James F. Kirby of New York City, for $175.

Mr. Harry Manlove, of Middletown, was the guest of his mother on Sunday.

Miss S. Ethel Vinyard spent from Saturday until Monday at her home here.

FARMERS LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST

Genuine Corbit Mixtures—Lazaretto high grade—Special Crown and Potash. Average yield 25 to 35 bushels.

Strictly Pure, Fine Condition, wonderful results. Try them, they will not disappoint you in your crop. This is the verdict for the last ten years. Come see us or write for prices.

Yours respectfully,
JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

Saloons Cannot Run Without Boys

HAVE YOU A BOY TO SPARE?

THINK IT OVER

ST. GEORGES

Dr. J. DeWitt was in Wilmington on Wednesday.

Walter Smith spent two days this week in Wilmington.

Clement Cannon was in Delaware City on Wednesday.

Dr. Maiers and Joseph Maiers are guests of John Gam and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Jones spent Sunday with friends in Baltimore.

Mrs. Gertrude Fritts and three sons are spending the week with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Doto, of Wilmington, were the guests of her parents last week.

Miss Lucy Jackson, of Delaware City, spent Sunday with George Hill and family.

Mrs. G. T. Smith and daughter Irma spent Sunday with Walter Smith and family.

William Aspril has accepted a position with the Consumers Ice Company, in Wilmington.

Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Milligan returned on Friday, after a three weeks' trip to Atlantic City.

Mrs. H. D. Holt and son Harry, of Germantown, are the guests of Mrs. Edna Vincent this week.

Caleb Cannon will open and conduct the butcher business in the shops formerly occupied by Harry Straub.

Miss Edith Givens returned this week to St. Lukes Hospital, Philadelphia, after spending her vacation here.

Harry C. Raby, of London Grove, Pa., was the guest of his aunt, Mr. and Mrs. George Hill and family part of last week.

Mrs. L. W. Owens, of Denver, Col., left on Wednesday for Delaware City, after spending several weeks with friends here.

David Jackson left on Monday for New York, after spending two weeks with his sister, Mr. and Mrs. George Hill and family.

Mrs. Charles Wright and daughter, Miss Alva, returned to their home in Baltimore, after spending the summer with Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Wolfe.

School opened on Monday with a good attendance. Miss Hannah Hastings, of Kirkwood, has charge of the primary department and Mr. Crouch, of Henry Clay, principal.

TOWNSEND

Townsend public school opened on Monday.

Miss Lena Baker, of Dover, is visiting Mrs. W. H. Reynolds.

Mr. Walter Ingram and family have removed to New Castle.

William Ginn, of near Odessa, was a visitor in town on Saturday.

Rev. and Mrs. F. C. MacSorley are entertaining company this week.

Mrs. Richison, of Wilmington, visited Mrs. W. A. Scott over Sunday.

Mrs. Samuel Peachy is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Catts, of Odessa.

Mrs. Henrietta Parvis, of Middletown, visited Edward Hart on Tuesday.

Earl M. Shockley, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with his parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood, of Baltimore, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. G. M. D. Hart.

Howard Walker, of near Delaware City, spent Sunday with John Carpenter, Jr.

Mrs. B. M. West spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Henry Cooper, near Smyrna.

Mrs. Adlehelm, of Roxborough, Pa., visited her neice, Miss Ella Maloney, over Sunday.

Mrs. Emma Stephenson, of near Smyrna, spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Maggie Lee.

Mrs. Fred Ginn and son, of Wilmington, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Ginn near town.

Elmer Pritchard and wife, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday with their parents, I. Pritchard and wife.

Mr. Edgar Spakman, of Philadelphia, spent Saturday and Sunday with Winfield Lattomus and family.

Mrs. Frank Lattomus and daughter, Mrs. Annie Shuster, of Wilmington, were visitors in town on Monday.

Mrs. Maggie Lee and Miss Lillie Jefferis, of Wilmington, are visiting at the home of Mrs. John Morris, near Smyrna.

Mrs. George Ginn entertained on Sunday Mr. and Mrs. William D. Corey, of near Smyrna, and Mrs. Catts, of Centreville.

Mrs. Amanda Quillen and Mr. and Miss Maria and Walter Hart spent Saturday and Sunday with Thomas Lynch and wife, near Kenton.

Master Millard Webb, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Webb, who has been suffering with spinal trouble for sometime, has gone to the hospital for treatment.

LETTER TO J. W. DENNY

Middletown, Del.

Dear Sir: Every job Devoe is done with less gallons than ever before with any other paint.

S J Field, Indianola, Fla, says: "All houses here are painted Devoe. The hot air is too trying for other paints. One coat Devoe is better than two of any other paint, so far as we know,"

Less gallons, less cost.

Yours truly
32 F W DEVOE & CO
P. S. ...ter & Son sell our paint.

MESSICK'S!

MEN'S STETSON HATS at $3.50.

We want to call your attention to our line of Stetson Hats at $3.50. All Stetson Hats bear their mark in style, in durability, in workmanship. Hats that hold their shape as well to the end of the season as at the beginning.

New shapes in Soft hats, $3.50. All the popular shapes. Other Stetson Soft Hats at $5.00.

Other Hats at lower prices. The "Seal Brand," the best hat made at the price. New Soft Hats and Derbies, $2.00 and $2.50.

Men's Fall CLOTHING!

A manufacturer new to us, we gave them a trial order in a line of Suits to retail at $12 and $18.00. They are all right—in our judgment, the best we've ever handled and made by one of the largest up-to-date factories in the country. People who do cash business prices based on Spot Cash. You'll find this lot of Suits made better, look better than most Suits at same price. Come in and look them over.

There is no cheating in tailoring or in clothing in this Store. Suits, $12, $15 and $18.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Brand new in best styles, stylish garments. The new Norfolk Suits, age 7 to 16 years, $2.50 to $5.00.

J. B. MESSICK,

Cochran Block, Middletown.

BURSTAN'S POPULAR CORNER STORE

Fall Goods Coming Every Day

MEN'S SHOES, in all the latest fall styles, in dull and shiny leathers. Among the well-known brands are the "Security," "Seno Line," "Ibex" "Roxbury," and the "Endicott-Johnson" line, at prices ranging from $1.25 to $2.00 and $2.50 to $3.00. We can suit anybodys foot or pocketbook.

Boys' and Girls School Shoes, made out of solid leather made to wear and to be comfortable. Among our many brands is the well-known "Krider" Shoes. This we consider the best Shoe on the market at a moderate prices. We have them at 75c., $1.00 and $1.25.

Women's Shoes, stylish and comfortable, at prices from $1.25 to $3.50.

CLOTHING.

Men's Fine Fall Suits, in all the fashionable checks and cloths, at prices from $3.50 to $15.00.

Men's Trousers, well made. buttons don't come off and dont' rip, from $1.00 to $4.50.

S. BURSTAN

CORNER BROAD AND MAIN STS
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

The Transcript, $1

Alfred Benjamin & Co's. New York Clothes

for Men and Young Men. A complete line at Sixth and Market for this Fall. Sole agents in this locality. No clothing has a better reputation for style, quality and fit. Special Styles and Patterns for young men. Suits, Dress, Business and Full Dress, $15 to $40. Fall Overcoats and Raincoats, $15 to $25. The New Stetson Soft Hats in Browns and Drabs. New Neckwear, New Colored Shirts, New Underwear and New Fancy Hose.

Biggest Because Best MULLIN'S Wilmington Cothing Hats Shoes

Comfort AND Blank

Are you ready for the coal nights. We just received our stock of blankets and quilts, which we bought at very low prices. We call it low because goods this year are very high, and we bought them at last year's prices, so if you need any, come early as this lot will not last us the whole season. So you better get them now as you will positively pay more money for them later. Goods are advancing every day.

A. FOGEL,

East Main St. MIDDLETOWN.

HEADACHE

Is one of the greatest e... mankind. How many e... after day, this ner... strength-sapping pain ... thought of its origin.

THE CAUSE, is never s... the majority of sufferers—... dure and wonder.

EIGHTY PER CENT. of a... aches are caused by defect... —with proper glass all dis... pains would vanish.

I EXAMINE YOUR EYES ... oughly, searchingly, scienti... and fit glasses to all defec... guarantee satisfaction absolut...

YOU ARE SURE to find me i... urdays and Monday.

DR. M. B. BURSTA...
East Main St. MIDDLETO...

NOTICE TO THE TAX-PA...

--OF THE—

Town of Middletown

The Collector of Town Taxes will be... the Town Commissioners' office on F... day, Saturday and Monday, Septem... 27th, 28th and 30th, from 9 A. M. to ... M., from 1 to 5 P. M., and from 7 to ... P. M., to receive the unpaid Town Tax... for the year 1907. All tax-payers are r... quested to come and settle their taxes an... get the 5 per cent. rebate.

By order of Town Commissioners,
J. A. CLEAVER, Collector.

Laws Governing the Collection of Town Taxes

AN ACT to amend Chapter 36, V... ume 12, Laws of Delaware, entitled ... Act to Incorporate the Town of Mid... town" by changing the method of col... ing taxes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and H... of Representatives of the State of D... ware in General Assembly met, (t... thirds of all the members elected to e... branch of the Legislature concurr... therein):—

SECTION 1. That the town collecto... upon receipt of the duplicate for the col... lection of taxes shall send to each and ... every taxable an itemized statement o... his or her taxes, which statement shal... be all the notice required to be given b... said collector.

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of ... such taxable upon receipt of such state... ment to pay at the place designated by ... the said collector the taxes due from su... taxable.

SECTION 3. That said collector shall ... make final settlement for all taxes due in ... any fiscal year on the third Monday in ... February of such fiscal year and upon ... failure to make such settlement the Town ... Commissioners are authorized and di... rected to proceed against the said collector ... and his bondsmen.

The Transcript $...

NOT MISS JOHNSTONE

Will you come with me for a stroll before dinner—after the people are gone? I want to tell you a little piece of news. You—you are such an old friend, that I want to tell you the very first.

Yes, said Marion Holmesdale, without looking up. She was pouring out tea at her aunt's garden party, and she had a good excuse for not raising her eyes, inasmuch as she was transferring a little hot water from a silver urn to a somewhat heavy teapot.

Mr. Ashton was standing close to her, and all her energies were concentrated in the effort to keep her hands from trembling. She filled the teapot, replaced the china lid with a view to its not rattling in the operation, and put the pot with its scalding contents upon the table.

I am afraid you must be very tired, said Douglas Ashton as he watched her. You have been standing such a long time

Oh, no, I am not at all tired, thank you. You know I love anything of this kind.

I know you do, he said.

There was a pause. Marion wished he would go away. But he still stood there as she marshalled together some more clean cups from a big basket under the tab[illegible]

[illegible] I have another cup of tea [illegible]e Rector?

[illegible]was a young curate, who [illegible] up with an empty cup in [illegible]nd.

[illegible]nly, said Marion, with [illegible]etty smile. And may I [illegible]re you another as well?

Thank you. I'll come back for it later on if I may. Mrs. Johnstone is just discussing some rather important arrangements about the fair. Miss Johnstone has kindly promised to get up private theatricals. She is splendid at all that sort of thing.

She is indeed, said Mr. Ashton with emphasis, *splendid.*

Marion slightly overflowed the cup she was pouring out. She looked a little confused. Then she emptied the saucer, carefully added cream and the sugar which she knew the Rector always took, and handed the fresh cup of tea to the curate.

Thanks, he said, hurrying away with it to a corner of the lawn where portly Mrs. Johnstone was in close confab with the Rector.

Still Douglas Ashton did not go away. He stood silently beside the long table, watching Marion's busy fingers.

He *must* go, she told herself. I am trying to behave all right. I *know* I am looking all right—not stupid or anything, thank [illegible]ness! But he *must* go. It's [illegible]harder than I thought.

[illegible]was bravely smiling all [illegible]e as she busied herself [illegible]e cups and saucers.

[illegible] a lovely afternoon it is, [illegible]id, in a cheerful voice, as [illegible]t some little squares of [illegible]from a huge block of rich [illegible]ound, and stacked an empty [illegible]with it. Almost everybody [illegible]n Aunt Fanny expected has [illegible]ed up. There were just a [illegible] who failed to put in an ap[illegible]rance.

[illegible]nd it's very often the ones [illegible]o disappoint us that we find [illegible] have wanted the most.

Douglas Ashton spoke ab[illegible]ntly. But Marion understood. Beautiful Hilda Johnstone had not been able to come with her mother. A slight cold kept her to the house. Yes, Marion understood. Those crowds of other pretty girls who covered the lawn, floating in and out among the trees and the beds of flowers in their gay dresses, were as nothing in comparison with that one girl who had been compelled to stay away. But that she—Marion—should, of all people, be made Douglas Ashton's confidante struck her as the very refinement of cruelty.

You really do look tired—frightfully tired, Miss Holmesdale.

He could speak in that tender tone without fear of being misunderstood. When a man is going to tell one woman that he is engaged to another woman, and has prepared her for that confidence, a few sweet words more or less can do no harm. So thought Marion.

And she *was* tired. She had stood all the afternoon, doing in reality servants' work. Pouring out tea as quickly as she possibly could—ready again to replenish the cups as soon as they should be empty. She had had no time to sail about like her aunt's guests. Her pretty pink muslin—so simple yet so dainty with its numberless little flounces—was hidden behind the table. The rose-laden hat shadowed a face which had grown white with heat and fatigue. And now she was called upon to go through one of the bitterest experiences a woman can have—the trial of listening to the man she loved tell her of his love for someone else. If only he would leave her now, she might gain strength for what lay before her. But he lingered by the table, saying little, but watching all her movements. And even such abstracted observance as his flurried Marion.

I wish, she said at last, that you would just go around and see if anyone wants more tea. I am certain I have poured out enough cups for everyone to have had at least three each. But this hot weather makes everyone thirsty.

I utterly refuse to go in search of any more work for you! The people are beginning to go, thank goodness. What pleasure you have had this afternoon I fail to see.

Everyone has come up and spoken to me. I have not been at all dull.

They came up when they wanted something, I suppose.

Douglas Ashton spoke quite savagely.

Marion laughed—a little mirthless laugh.

You are only vexed because you are in a hurry to speak to me—to tell me this little piece of news. At present I really am too tired to listen. So if you want me to be at all a sympathetic listener, I must ask you to go away while I collect my failing energies.

Douglas looked at her sharply—a sudden frown upon his face.

Just now you told me you were not at all tired.

Oh, one often says things one does not mean.

Not to old friends.

Sometimes even to old friends. Now, Mr. Ashton, I am going to sit down in this chair which they have kindly provided for me, and have a good rest. So good-bye for the present.

If I must—good-bye.

Tears were horribly close to Marion's brown eyes. She burrowed down amongst the china in the basket while they flowed back unshed. Then she sat down on the wicker chair, and glanced across the lawn to where the tall figure was making its way to the little group which comprised the Rector, the curate and Mrs. Johnstone.

I thought he would go there, she told herself.

Only within the last eighteen months had her love for this old friend of her childhood revealed itself for what it was. They had grown up together, played with each other, teased each other, and had long partings at school and college terms. About a year previously he had gone away to take a position in the West, and life for Marion—the niece and dependent of the stingy Mrs. Woodford—suddenly grew dark as night. Then Douglas had come back, invalided after an accident, for two months' rest; and Marion felt as only a woman feels when the man she loves is near; and suffered as only a woman can suffer when she sees frank friendship held out to her instead of the great and glorious gift of love. For a while it did not pain her much. She hid her secret as it always must be hidden by a woman who would keep her dignity, and she was in a way very happy. There was no one else—that was a great consolation. And she was always meeting her hero somewhere. All their friends were mutual. And her aunt's house was within a stone's throw of his mother's. He would stroll in for tea in the garden, and would tell her all about himself and his plans. She never wanted to talk about herself; but every detail of his life was of absorbing interest to her. And this arrangement seemed very satisfactory to both, but they were no longer "Marion" and "Douglas" to each other. Long partings had brought about a change in their mode of addressing one another. Thus things went on very peacefully, and Marion's secret, in spite of its inevitable pain, cast a glory on her life.

Then Mrs. Johnstone and her lovely daughter took a house, which had long stood empty, and had settled down at Marketville. And their coming brought a change. As soon as a suspicion of the truth entered Marion's heart, she fenced her secret round with apparent indifference, and gradually ceased all intimacy with Douglas. It was so easy to invent excuses for not meeting him. Mrs. Johnstone was soon a constant visitor at Mrs. Ashton's, and Hilda would come, with her Oriental beauty, and bring to bear the irresistible fascination upon the handsome invalid. She would play croquet with him, wait on him at tea, sometime read to him. And Marion would be either at home, trying not to listen to the sound of the croquet balls and the merry laughter in the garden a little way off; or else at parties which wearied her with their sameness, and to which she accompanied her aunt and cousin out of sheer pride. She took more pains with her limited wardrobe; she held herself more erect; and she laughed when she would like to have cried.

How very bright Miss Holmesdale is! said one hostess to a friend. I was *rather* afraid she might have lost her heart to young Ashton, and we all know who *he* has set his heart on.

Well, it would be hard if Miss Johnstone received no reward for her trouble. She has never left him alone since her arrival. I did not think he could so easily change. I always imagined he cared for Miss Holmesdale.

After the absolute recovery of his health and strength, Douglas Ashton had gone back to his work. Marion was away at the time of his departure; she had arranged it so. She dreaded the parting, at which she dared not show even her old friendly regret lest it should reveal something else. So she had accepted a long-standing invitation of an old school friend, and thus escaped saying good-bye at all.

She did not meet Mr. Ashton again till he came to her aunt's garden party.

She watched the guests depart in fear and trembling. The lawn was rapidly emptying. Soon Douglas Ashton would return to claim his promise, and that dreaded interview would begin. She was feeling so thoroughly tired that she did not think she could bear much. Her feet ached; her hands ached; and, oh, how her heart ached! She longed to go and lie down in her room and rest for hours. Yet she must stroll about the grounds with Douglas, and listen to words which would be, every one, a shaft in her heart. And the worst of it was that but a few months ago the prospect of a stroll with Douglas would have seemed to her the most enchanting pleasure life could give.

He was coming. She rose up and, as it were, pulled herself together. She was going to be brave. She might never have such a test of her courage again in her life. She shook out her dress till all the little flounces looked fresh and airy once more. She put her hat straight. She slipped her fingers through the loops of pink ribbon which formed a huge knot at her breast, restoring them to their pristine daintiness, and then she stooped to pick a spoon off the grass. When she lifted her face again there was a smile on her lips.

As Douglas drew near the table she went to meet him.

How fresh you look! he said, admiringly. Just as if you had done nothing but rest all the afternoon. He was looking at her dress as he spoke; when he looked at her face his words were different. But you look awfully tired. It is a shame my carrying you off in this way when you ought to go and lie down.

A walk will do me good. I have been standing too long.

They did not speak much as they strolled over the lawn and through the shrubbery; but when once on the shady slopes, they became absolutely silent. To save her life Marion could not have spoken. She was dead tired, and he had asked her to come; it was his place to do the talking. She had braced herself to *listen* as much as he pleased; but she had not calculated upon having to do the talking as well. Yet the silence was unendurable to her. She never looked at Douglas. She walked quietly along by his side, waiting for him to begin.

I am afraid, he at last said, in a voice which made poor Marion brace herself for the final effort; I am afraid you will scarcely be able to listen to me. They have almost tired you to death.

A sudden cruel, scarlet flush swept over Marion's face, leaving it white as a sheet.

Oh, don't bother about me, she said, with a little laugh. It is only natural that I should be rather tired. But I am quite ready to hear all you have to tell me. I think—I think I can almost guess your news.

He glanced at her. He was pale himself, and seemed to have a difficulty in answering.

You knew how anxious I was about it—at least I think you knew.

Yes, whispered Marion,

I could think of nothing else. It meant so much. I think I nearly got brain fever. But I got something else instead.

Yes, whispered Marion again, even lower than before.

As luck would have it, the letter containing the glorious news only came last night. I have not even told my mother yet. I came to you first.

But won't your mother be offended? You will not tell her that you told me first? I—I congratulate you with all my heart. I—I hope you will be very happy; but I think you ought to have told your mother first. If she knew, it might prejudice her against Miss Johnstone.

Miss Johnstone! What on earth has she got to do with it?

Douglas had stopped, and was staring at Marion. The girl raised her startled eyes to his face.

Why—because she—because you—have you not just been telling me of your engagement to her?

Marion! The man's voice was thunderstruck. Why, Marion, I thought you knew that all these years I have been waiting for *you*! I had no money. I dared not ask you to bind yourself to me in an indefinite engagement. And lately—the last few months—I have see your friendship for me cooling—and was glad that I had not spoken. I never thought myself worthy, and I was so afraid that if I spoke of love I might lose the friendship. But when I got this appointment I thought I might venture to ask my dear little chum if she would try to give me back the friendship of the olden days, and, with it, give me something more.

His voice was low and tender, and thrilling with a reserved man's subdued passion.

Marion had turned away her head and had quietly covered her eyes with her hand. Beneath the hand Douglas saw the quivering of her lips. The rush of unutterable joy was too much for her. She could not speak. He did not know this; he thought she was only nervous and uncertain.

I will try to make you happy, he said tenderly. I know that sometimes it is difficult to give love where hitherto only friendship has been given. But I will not worry you, my darling. I will be patient. I had no idea that you did not guess the truth. Fancy you for one moment imagining that it was someone else. That shows how little you cared for me yourself. But I *think* the day will come when you will be able to tell me that you love me, too.

His voice was a little sad. And in an instant Marion had turned to him. Her face was sweetness itself. Her eyes were shining like gems through the glistening tears.

Douglas, I'm so glad it's not Miss Johnstone, she said, as she put out her hands. I never dreamed that you cared for me. I have been breaking my heart about it, though I tried to be brave.

Breaking your heart!

He spoke the words in an awe-struck whisper. He drew her gently to him as he spoke them and pressed her tired face against his breast.

I thought your piece of news was your engagement to Hilda Johnstone, and that you should have chosen me as your confidante seemed the most cruel thing that could have happened.

I have never given her a thought. And do you mean you would have had me even if I had not had my real little piece of news to bring you?

You don't deserve to have that question answered. But *I* am not going to be proud with *you*. If you had come and asked me to sweep a crossing with you for the rest of my life, I would have——

You would have *come!* Oh, Marion, now I know what I have won.

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If your blood is impure, thin, diseased, hot or full of humor, if you have blood poison, cancer, carbuncles, eating sores, scrofula, eczema, itching, risings and bumps, scabby, pimply skin, bone pains, catarrh, rheumatism or any blood or skin disease, take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.). Soon all sores heal, aches and pains stop and the blood is made pure and rich Druggists or by express $1 per large bottle. Sample free by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. B. B. B. is especially advised for chronic, deep-seated cases, as it cures after all else fails.

THE TRANSCRI[illegible]

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED!

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1907 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF GEORGE M. D. HART, IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,
SATURDAYS,
SEPTEMBER 7, 14, 21 and 28, 1907.
From 1 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

An abatement of 5 per centum will be allowed on all taxes paid during the month of August.

WILLIAM H. MONEY,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
OF
St. Georges Hundred!

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1906 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at the office of

JOSEPH H. ENOS, IN ODESSA,
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25bt, '07
From 9.00 A. M. to 12.00 M.
AT HENRY CLEAVER'S STORE, IN PORT PENN,
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th,'07,
From 1 P. M. to 4 P. M.
and at the County Tax Collector's Office, South Broad street, Middletown, Del., every Saturday during the month of September from 9 A. M., to 4 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January five per centum thereof shall be added thereto.

WALTER BEASTEN,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred.

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Surplus 600,000 00

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Rents Boxes in its Burglar and Fireproof Vaults.

Keeps Wills without charge

Correspondence solicited.

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James B. Clarkson, Vice Pres.
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L. Scott Townsend, Treasurer.

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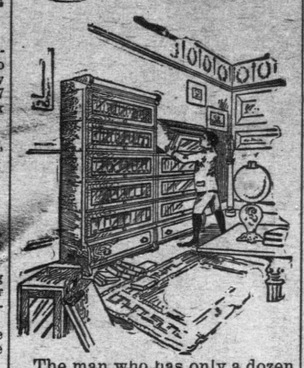

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THE SUN'S market reports and commercial columns are complete and reliable, and put the farmer, the merchant and the broker in touch with the markets of Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and all other important points in the United States and other countries. All of which the reader gets for one cent.

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THE SUN is published on Sunday as well as every other day of the week.

By Mail the Daily Sun, $3 a year; including the Sunday Sun, $4. The Sunday Sun alone, $1 a year.

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WILMINGTON PROVISION COMPANY

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Every Piece of Clothing In Our Store is Reduced

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10.00 Suits for - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 7.50
7.50 Suits for - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 4.50

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50c, 75c and $1.00 Shirts for **45c.** Some have been exchanged and are a little tumbled up, others slightly soiled. Most of them are 50c and 75c Shirts some few were $1.00, all go at 45c.

PANTALOONS.

Some very pretty styles for young men, light color, cuff bottoms, were $3.00 and $3.50, reduced to just half.

Other pantaloons reduced for quick selling; $1.50 Linen Pantaloons for 95c.

Boys' double breasted and sailor suits, sizes 3 to 16 years, now reduced to half price.

Men's and Women's Shoes.

Men's blucher and vici kid, regular $3.00 Shoes, reduced to $2.00. Angora kid shoes, regular price $3.00, now going at $2.00. Gun metal shoes, regular $3.00 values, now reduced to $2.00.

Men's Oxfords, patent colt skin, a good dressy shoe and one that gives the best satisfaction. This shoe sells everywhere at $4.00, now reduced to $2.35.

Gun metal Oxfords, dull finish, regular price $3.50, now reduced to $2.25.

Ladies' Oxfords reduced just one-half while they last.

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